

# ALLOCATION OF RADIO BROADCASTING CHANNELS

*Exchange of notes at Washington January 8 and October 15, 1947*<sup>1</sup>  
*Entered into force October 15, 1947*

61 Stat. 3800; Treaties and Other  
International Acts Series 1726

*The Canadian Ambassador to the Secretary of State*

CANADIAN EMBASSY  
AMBASSADE DU CANADA

No. 7

JANUARY 8, 1947

SIR,

With reference to recent discussions between representatives of the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States concerning the use of the 88 to 108 megacycle frequency band for frequency modulation broadcasting, I have the honour to propose an exchange of notes concerning the allocation of channels with particular reference to assignments in those areas adjacent to the border of Canada and the United States in order to prevent undue interference between stations in the respective countries.

Allocation plans for United States Frequency Modulation Broadcasting Stations and for Canadian Frequency Modulation Broadcasting Stations are described in Appendices I and II.<sup>1</sup> The channel number system used in these appendices is in accordance with Appendix III.

Assignments will normally be made on the basis of omni-directional antennae but it is recognized that directional antennae may advantageously be used in certain instances to reduce interference between stations.

Assignments made at points which are more than 250 miles from the nearest point on the border of Canada and the United States will normally have no international significance and need not be notified except in cases of unusual powers and unusual antenna heights.

Where distances less than 250 miles are involved, all assignments shall be notified in the following manner:

(1) Notification shall be made by an exchange of documents between the Federal Communications Commission and the Department of Transport.

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<sup>1</sup> For appendixes to Canadian note, see 61 Stat. 3802 or p. 3 of TIAS 1726.

(2) Notifications shall include full information on transmitting antenna locations by geographic coordinates, antenna height above average terrain, antenna height above mean sea level, and effective radiated power. In the event an antenna, directional in the horizontal plane, is proposed, the directional pattern and other pertinent information shall be submitted.

(3) Each country shall have 15 days from the date of notification in which to protest the proposed assignment.

(4) If, within the 15 day period prescribed in (3) above, no objection is raised, a notified assignment shall be considered final.

Wherever possible assignments made within 250 miles of the border should be in accordance with Appendices I and II.

No allocation plans have been adopted as yet for assignment of stations in the 88 to 92 megacycle portion of the band, which has been designated for use by non-commercial, educational broadcasting in both countries. When such a plan has been formulated, the procedure specified above shall apply.

I have the honour to suggest that, if an agreement in the sense of the foregoing paragraphs is acceptable to the Government of the United States, this note and your reply thereto in similar terms shall be regarded as placing on record the understanding arrived at between the two Governments, it being agreed that the present allocation plan shall not prejudice any subsequent agreement regarding Frequency Modulation channels which may be accepted by both Governments at future international telecommunications conferences.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

H. H. WRONG

The Honourable JAMES F. BYRNES,  
*Secretary of State,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

[For appendixes to Canadian note, see 61 Stat. 3802 or p. 3 of TIAS 1726.]

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*The Secretary of State to the Canadian Ambassador*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON  
Oct. 15, 1947

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to refer to your note No. 7 of January 8, 1947, in which you proposed an exchange of notes on the subject of the allocation of channels in the radio frequency band 88 to 108 megacycles, for frequency modulation broadcasting. In this connection, particular importance is attributed in your note to channel assignments for operation in areas adjacent to the

border of Canada and the United States, and to the need to prevent undue interference between stations in the respective countries.

Your note under reference states that allocation plans for United States frequency modulation broadcasting stations and for Canadian frequency modulation broadcasting stations are described in Appendices I and II to an Agreement between the two countries on the subject, and that the channel number system used in these Appendices is in accordance with Appendix III to the same Agreement. This note further states that assignments will normally be made on the basis of omnidirectional antennae but that it is recognized that directional antennae may advantageously be used in certain instances to reduce interference between stations.

Moreover, assignments made at points which are more than 250 miles from the nearest point on the border of Canada and the United States are normally to have no international significance and need not be notified except in cases of unusual powers and unusual antenna heights.

Where distances less than 250 miles are involved, all assignments shall be notified in the following manner:

(1) Notification shall be made by an exchange of documents between the Federal Communications Commission and the Department of Transport.

(2) Notifications shall include full information on transmitting antenna locations by geographical coordinates, antenna height above average terrain, antenna height above mean sea level, and effective radiated power. In the event an antenna, directional in the horizontal plane, is proposed, the directional pattern and other pertinent information shall be submitted.

(3) Each country shall have 15 days from the date of notification in which to protest the proposed assignment.

(4) If, within the 15 day period prescribed in (3) above, no objection is raised, a notified assignment shall be considered final. Wherever possible assignments made within 250 miles of the border should be in accordance with Appendices I and II.

Finally, the same note states that no allocation plans have been adopted as yet for assignment of stations in the band from 88 to 92 megacycles, which has been designated for use by non-commercial educational broadcasting in both countries, and that when such a plan has been formulated, the procedure specified above shall apply.

I have the honor to inform you that an agreement in the sense of the foregoing paragraphs is acceptable to the Government of the United States, and that this Government agrees to consider the Embassy's note No. 7 of January 8, 1947, together with the present reply thereto as placing on record the understanding arrived at by the two Governments on the above mentioned subject, it being agreed that the present allocation plan should not prejudice any subsequent agreement regarding frequency modulation

channels which may be accepted by both Governments at future International Telecommunications Conferences.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

GARRISON NORTON

His Excellency

HUME WRONG,

*Ambassador of Canada.*